

I M A

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his images:
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shaksp. R. III.*
The image of the jet
I'll shew you here at large. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
He made us to his image all agree;
That image is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's image, or be free. *Dryden.*
4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Merc' fetches,
The images of revolt. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shaksp. King John.*
The face of things a frightful image bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*
To IMAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.
How are immaterial substances to be imaged, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*
Image to thy mind.
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*
His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*
If fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*
IMAGERY, *n. f.* [from image]
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery. *Fairy Queen.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraits, and imagery;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Show; appearance.
What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and imagery that attract our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick imagery. *Taylor.*
3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery. *Dryden.*
IMAGINABLE, *adj.* [imaginable, Fr. from imagine.] Possible to be conceived.
It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
IMAGINANT, *adj.* [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon.*
IMAGINARY, *adj.* [imaginaire, French, from imagine.]
1. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.
False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. *Shaksp.*
Expectation whirls me round:
Th' imaginary self is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginary, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*
IMAGINATION, *n. f.* [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French, from imagine.]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

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Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imaginatio* is of three kinds; joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glauco. Sciff.*
O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*
His *imaginings* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*
Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginings*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sid.*
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginings*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Better I were distracted,
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginings*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us. *Locke.*
3. Contrivance; scheme.
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginings* against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*
IMAGINATIVE, *adj.* [imaginativ, Fr. from imagine.] Fantastick; full of imagination.
Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
To IMAGINE, *v. a.* [imaginer, French; imaginor, Latin.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.
Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
Present seats
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*
2. To scheme; to contrive.
They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Pf. xxi. 11.*
IMAGINER, *n. f.* [from imagine.] One who forms ideas.
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginers*, and after bidding the adut think. *Bacon's Natural History.*
IMBECILE, *adj.* [imbecilli, Latin; imbecilli, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.
To IMBECILE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] This word is corruptly written *imbecille*. To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expenses or unjust appropriations.
Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbecilled*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
IMBECILITY, *n. f.* [imbecillité, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.
A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection.
No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker, b. iv.*
We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worst in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*
Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*
To IMBIBE, *v. a.* [imbibe, Latin; imbibere, French.]
1. To drink in; to draw in.
A pot of adies will receive more hot water than cold, because the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*
The torrent merciless *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

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Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the fun. *Thomson's Autumn.*
2. To admit into the mind.
Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, *imbued* with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*
IMBIBER, *n. f.* [from imbibe.] That which drinks or sucks.
Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams. *Arbutnot.*
IMBIBITION, *n. f.* [imbibition, French, from imbibe.] The act of sucking or drinking in.
Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*
To IMBITTER, *v. a.* [from bitter.]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.
Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South's Sermons.*
3. To exasperate.
To IMBOLDEN, *v. a.* [from body.]
1. To condense to a body.
2. To invest with matter.
An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbod'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*
Though affluity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialised spirits, yet is it more than our *embodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glauco. Sciff.*
3. To bring together into one mass or company.
I by vow am so *embodied* yours,
That the which marries you must marry me. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
Never since created, man
Met such *imbodied* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Under their head *embod'd* all in one. *Mils. Par. Lost.*
Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *embodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To inclose. Improper.
In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*
To IMBOLDEN, *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.
The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbodies* and run into one. *Locke.*
To IMBOLDEN, *v. n.* [from bold.] To exultate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboding* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*
To IMBOLDEN, *v. a.* [from bold.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.
'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned intrusion. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden's Æn.*
Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

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To IMBOSOM, *v. a.* [from bosom.]
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.
The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.
But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurs'd. *Sidney.*
Who glad 't *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*
To IMBOW, *v. a.* [from bow.] To inclose; to shut in.
That sweet breath,
Which was *imbosom'd* in this beauteous clay. *Shak. K. John.*
To IMBOW, *v. a.* [from bow.] To arch; to vault.
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*
Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high *embowed* roof,
With antick pillar mally proof. *Milton.*
IMBOWMENT, *n. f.* [from imbow.] Arch; vault.
The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To IMBOWER, *v. a.* [from bower.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.
And flooping thence to Ham's *embowering* walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*
To IMBRANGLE, *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.
With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*
IMBRICATED, *adj.* [from imbrex, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.
IMBRICATION, *n. f.* [imbric, Latin.] Concave indenture.
All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Darham.*
To IMBROWN, *v. a.* [from brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.
Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The walking crew,
At thy request, support the miry shoe;
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket glingling half-pence found. *Gay.*
Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*
To IMBUE, *v. a.* [from in and brue.]
1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.
Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accursed caiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The merciless Turks, *embrued* with the Christian blood,
were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*. *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*
Lo! these hands in murder are *imbru'd*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*
These, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar decry'd,
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword Ægythus' veins *imbru'd*;
The murder fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope.*
A good man chufes rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*
2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.
Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrue*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*
To IMBRUTE, *v. a.* [from brute.] To degrade to brutality.
I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial flume,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
To IMBRUTE, *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.
The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*